#### VOL. XLII., No. 13,007

#### THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE SITUATION GROWING GRAVER. SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND-MILITARY PREPARATIONS -TRYING TO SPUR ON THE GOVERNMENT-THE

KHEDIVE ANXIOUS. A meeting is to be held in London on Thursday to urge the British Government to adopt a more vigorous policy in regard to Egypt. Prominence is given in the London newspapers to war preparations. Arabi Pacha reiterates his determination to resist the landing of troops by a foreign enemy. A session of the conference in Constantinople was held yesterday. Conaccount of the prostration of business in Egypt and the continued unsettled state of the

ENGLAND GROWING RESTIVE. A DEMAND FOR A MORE ENERGYTIC EGYPTIAN POLICY-A TALK WITH ARABI PACHA.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Lendon, June 25 .- Arrangements are making for a great meeting in London on Thursday to press British life and property in Egypt. The Conservative leaders are expected to attend and to speak. The Daily Telegraph has given currency to a report that the Government are preparing an expeditionary force of 8,000 men for gal-stratum of truth in this statement. No imme-Aden have received telegraphic instructions to hold themselves in readiness to detach a portion of the garrisons for special service. Should it become necessary to land any troops in Alexandria they will be placed, it is believed, under the command of General Sir Evelyn Wood. Arrangements are in progress to reinforce the garrisons at Malta and Aden from England.

The latest news from Egypt is that the National party are much elated at the refusal of Turkey to take part in the Conference. The Egyptian question is now narrowed down to this: Either Arabi or the Khedive must quit the country; and as Arabi shows no patriotic desire to efface himself for the good of his country, his view being that it can only be saved by his maintaining his position, and as the Khedive expresses a determination to remain at his post as a matter of duty, the conviction is prevalent that hostilities inevitable sooner or later. In reply to a further question from The Standard correspondent Arabi Pacha replied to-day that in the event of no disembarkation of European would, with the officers of the army, in accordance with accepted responsibilities, maintain order; but he added: "We so only so long as no foreign enemy actually landed troops on our shores. If that were done it would be my duty to fight till the last drop of my blood was that event the European residents must necessarily be left to look after themselves, my duty as a humane minister

It is mentioned in reference to the for active intervention that on the night of the outbreak, the 11th. the English Admiral attempted to send ashore boats to bring off the fugitives, but the moment the design was made known an order was given to sound the assembly for the Egyptian soldiers; and, the Governor representing to the Admiral that pending the result a general massacre of Europeans would take place, the boats were recalled. It is believed now that, in case of a landing being attempted at Alexandria, serious opposition would be offered; but the National party are content to cut the water supply and to withdraw the soldiery to the interior, whereupon they think that the city would become the prey of the horde of Bedoums who are waiting in readiness to sack it.

#### THE KHEDIVE'S ANXIETY. EFFECTS OF THE PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS IN EGYPT-THE CONFERENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, June 25 .- The Khedive has written to Ragheb Pacha, President of the Conneil recapitulating the recent events in Egypt, which the Khedive describes as deplorable. He points out that, notwithstanding his assurances, foreigners continue to abandon Egypt, that commercial affairs are at a standstill; that specie is being hastily withdrawn; that there is a complete ab since of credit, and that enormous loss is thus caused to the country. He declares that a strict, searching inquiry must be held; and he commands Ragheb Pacha earnestly consider the best means of finding out the causes that led to the catastrophe in Alexandria, which he says might have been avoided by timely measures. He arges Ragheb Pacha to discover the names of the promoters of the riot and of their accomplices with a view to their severe punishment. The Khedive says it is absolutely necessary that measures be taken for the reestablichment of friendly relations between the natives and Europeans, for the maintenance of order and for the resumption of business, on which the pros perity of the country depends.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of Medjidie, of the first-class, upon Arabi Pacha. He has also presented the Khedive with a souvenir in diamonds, and conferred upon Sultan Pacha a distinction of

Ragheb Pacha has telegraphed to Count de Lesteps contradicting the report that the Suez Canal is

BURLIN, June 25 .- It is understood that England is resolved to assume the responsibility of the protection of the Suez Canal, not only in the name of British interests, but in the interests of all civilized

LONDON, June 26 .- The Daily Telegraph's dispatch from Alexandria says: "Numbers of Arabs are starving. A crowd went to the house of Arabi Pacha on Saturday and asked for bread. Arabi told them to go away.'

The Standard's correspondent at Alexandria considers the present position of the Khedive very dangerous. He thinks the Khedive will be arrested at the first sign of foreign occupation.

The news papers this morning, under the heading, "English War Preparations," give great prominence to orders from the Admiralty for the immediate undocking of the ironclad Hotspar, preparations for immediate embarkations of marines at Chathom, and the getting ready for sea of some troubscales.

The correspondent of The Times at Calcutta mentions a rumor that the authorities contemplate the organization of an expedition to Egypt composed of Indian troops. The Press Association reports that arrangements have been made for the embarkation of troops at Cyprus and Aden, without delay, to guard the Suez Canal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25 .- Baron de Ring, formerly French Consul-General in Egypt, has arrived here. He will assist the Marquis de Nomiles, the French Ambassador, in the conference. Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador, who is presiding over the conference, expressed to the Porte on Satur-

day his regret that Turkey took no part in the conference. He said that the deliberations would be attended with the best of results for Turkey and the Powers. The conference was not hostile to Turkey. Constartinople had been chosen as the place of meeting in order easily to obtain the Porte's views. This communication has produced a good impression on the Porte, and it is expected that Count Forti will receive a conciliatory reply.

The conference sat to-day. The sovereign rights of the Sultan over Egypt were discussed and confirmed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE HAMILTON PALACE SALE.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 25 .- The sale of the second portion siderable anxiety is felt by the Khedive on of the Hamilton Palace collection began on Saturday, the paintings offered on this occasion being mostly examples of the Italian masters. The best prices were realized by Botticelir's "Assumption of the Virgin," which brought 4,450 guineas. The same artist's "Aderation of the Magi," 1,550 guineas; Giorgione's "Story of Myrrha," 1,350 guineas; and a panel painted in monochrome, with a female figure by Mantegga, 1,700 guineas; all of which were purchased in behalf of the British National Gallery. The day's sale realized a total of £26,804.

#### SHOT WITH A CHARGE OF SLUGS.

LONDON, June 25 .- A party of assassins in disguise fired from a carbine a charge of slugs into the shoulder of Thomas Magaghey, a constabulary pensioner at Kilkeelan, near Athboy, County Meath. immediate employment in Egypt. There is only a Magaghey was sitting at the time in the kitchen of the lodge house of a wealthy farmer. He was last

RIOTING IN CORK.

CORK, June 25 .- There was rioting here Saturday onight and to-night. Shutters were tora from shop

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON. June 25, 1882. Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that the rumor of an intention to impose export duties on grain is de-nied. The Holy Synod publishes a decree rewarding thirty-

two priests who were instrumental in checking anti-semitic outrages. James Hill & Sons, Russia merchants, of No. 18 Great

Winchester-st., E. C., London, have falled. The firm has connections in St. Petersburg and Rura. The Official Gazette, of Madrid, publishes a bill introduced by Senor Camacho, Spanish Minister of Finance, reducing import duties on coal, cotton, leather and other

#### EFFECIS OF STORMS IN THE WEST.

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN AND THE INMATES KILLED. Sr. PAUL, June 25 .- A dispatch from Spencer, Iowa, received late last night says: A cyclone passec through this vicinity on Friday night, striking this town It did considerable damage, unroofing buildings, tearing up sidewalks and blowing down houses, barns and busi ness blocks. In the southern part of Clay County it blow down twenty houses, killed five persons and injured about twenty-five. At Emmettsburg it blew down four houses, took the fronts out of four business blocks, made a total wreck of Shanner's plough works and injured four persons, two of them seriously.

Algona, Iowa, June 25 .- In Emmettsburg, one man was thrown upon a hot stove by the eyelone and burned, and three were carried off and badly hurt. A child was carried several rods and received injuries from the effects of which is will die. In Fenton Township, Kossuth County, the house of William Myers was blown down and all sie members of the family were nurt. Near Wesley, G. W. Adams and a child were injured.

Sioux Ciry, Iowa, June 25.-A cyclone struck Ho pers, lifty miles northeast of this city, at 6 o'clock yes rday morning, destroying the Presbyterian Church. teriny morning, destroying the Presbyterian Church, the school-house, a carpenter shop and twenty-five houses and barns in Hospers and its vicinity. The cyclone hasted only fifteen inmittes. Henry Ganic, a farmer, was fatally lighted. The course of the storm appeared to be from the west to the east, the wind sweeping a path about five miles wide for fifteen infles. Eighteen freignt-cars of the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railrond were wrecked. The depot and adjoining was chouses were carried ten or twenty feet and destroyed. The paces of the Presbyterian Church in the village was scattered for half a mile.

A report has come to Sanoria Station on the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railrond, twenty miles northeast of Hospers, that Primgnar was wrecked by the storm and six people were injured. The town has soon three hundred ionat-

and Milwaukee road, twenty miles northeast of trospers, that Primgour was wrecked by the storm and six people were injured. The town has about three hundred manifests. A farmer came to Spencer, a station twenty miles cast of Sanborn, with the report that in his neighborhood six persons were killed and forty nigred.

MINNARIOLIS, Minn., June 25.—The rainsform on Friday might was the heaviest ever known at Owatonna and other points along the line of the Winoma and St. Peter Road. Special objected separate members, and destruction of buildings. The river rose twelve feet in five hours at Owatonna. The storm extended several hundred miles from Dakota across Southern Minnasona.

DES MOINTS, Iowa, June 25.—The chairmen of the Prombtion Amendment committees in this State have joined in a circular to the voters of the State was ing each voter waten denosing his bailot on election day to drop into another hox, to be previded, a contribution for the sufferers by the cyclone. The money is to be forwarded to the Governor for distribution.

Ostata, Neb., June 25.—A severe wind and rain storm, accompanied in some localities by hail, passed from the contribution of the State has treason.

the whole damage being estimated at \$50,000.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A displaced from Cherokee, Iowa, says: A wind and rain scorn yesterday morning did considerable damage in and near the town of Peterson and south and north of there or live dwellings and two stables were blown down. Four miles north of there four farm looses were levelled, killing a woman and a child, and wounding others. A few indes the side several more farm houses were levelled and others damaged. At Southerhald three stores, a oneksmith's shop, and seven or eight dwellings went down.

# GARFILLD'S ASSASSIN.

Washington, June 25.-Guiteau passed the day quietiy, and nothing particularly noteworthy was observed in his behavior. With Dr. Hiers, his spiritual well-worn" inspiration" idea. He said to Dr. Hicks: "I am God's man and I can go to Heaven to-morrow for has matter. I wouldn't mind being hanged right away. Whether the American people can afford to let me be hanged or whether they really desire that I shall so die, is another question." Dr. Hicks thinks Guliena really lesires to be hanged in private, with no member of his family present, and that he is waiting calmly for the day of execution.

ceation.

physical condition of the assassin has not changed a recently. His face has that haggard appearance by noticeable in condemned examinals after long

John W. Gulteau telegraphed to President Arthur on saturday, asking to be heard in behalf of the application for a commission of lunary on his mother, and hopes to secure a nearing. He has prepared a mass of letters and facts, not hereinforce published, four-inns the mental condition of Charles J. Gulteau since 1805, which he will submit to the President in support of the application.

# LABOR SITUATION AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 25 .- Both sides in the iron strike are firm and appear to have settled down for a long fight. The latest rumor concerning the troubles is that the Adena Ironworks will shortly resume with non, the meeting, and Mr. Andrews, a saw-manufacturer, union men. The mills now in operation with who was instrumental in getting it up. In this dinon-unionists are reported to be getting along lemma they had to get Mr. Harris, a Democrat, to some days there have been rumors floating around of an intended strike by locomotive engineers. Inquiry at the offices of the railroad companies to-day and to some extent among the train men failed to discover any indications of any such intention. One en gincer said : " We think we ought to have a slight increase in our pay, but this is no time to prefer any such demand, and I know that no proposal to go out has been discussed in our councils for some time. We understand as well as the officers themselves that the railroads are not earning large revenues at present, and it would be ill-advised action for our brotherhood to agitate any demands at this time."

# PREPARING FOR A PRIZE FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, June 25 .- On Monday afternoon Campbell and Walling, the Leady lie pupilists, will meet at Eph Morris's shop to perfect arrangements for the fight which is to take place fifty hours ing for two weeks. Campbell is in excellent form and confident of winning. Walling's quariers are at McKee's Rock, and James Taylor, the veteran earsman, is handling him. Campbell will fight at about 140 pounds, and Walling probably at about 150.

We will be full party strength in the county, with a possession of the kaile. McLean became unjugated his body terriory. He did from his injuries to cay.

St., Hoboken, after which he went out on the street and, standing in full view of the windows, made and, standing in full view of the windows, made and, standing in full view of the windows, made and, standing in full view of the windows, made and standing in full view of the windows.

Aleany, June 25.—The darrater of Joseph Garding in full view of the windows, made and standing in full view of the windows.

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# NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1882.

THE REPUBLICAN DIVISION. COMPROMISE THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE PARTY -OPINIONS OF GOVERNOR HOYT AND M. S. QUAY

-INDEPENDENTS IN CHESTER COUNTY.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HARRISBURG, Penn., June 24.-Since the adjournment of the reconvened convention there has been considerable curiosity aroused as to whether or not Mr. Cameron's State Committee will take any action that will offer even a promise of a settlement of the difficulties be ween the two wings of the party in this State. Although the caucus refused to adopt the resolution in favor of a new convention, the chairman decided that under the modified resolution adopted the committee was empowered to call a new convention if it thought best. There is no telling how the committee stands on the question, as it has never held a meeting. Its members are for the most part unacquainted with each other, and although they selected as well-known Cameron followers, yet the changing vicissitudes of a month even have already thrown some of them into the ranks of the Independents, and another month may cause a still further change. Thomas V. Cooper, who has assumed the chairmanship of the committee by Cameron's request, will probably not call it together, and thus avoid any further exhibition of the growing weakness of the Stalwarts.

It is very questionable whether the Independents would accept a new convention called under the rules adopted at Harrisburg. One of the candilates on their State ticket says that a new convention called under the rules adopted by the Philadelphia conference would be satisfactory, but not under the changes made at Harrisburg, which allow the Democratic counties to come in, as of old, and

ontrol the convention. Governor Hoyt was asked yesterday what he thought of the situation. He replied: "I think there will be a new convention or a satisfactory compromise arranged in some other way. This must be done to save the party. The pressure within the State and from Republicans all over the country will be so strong for a new convention that it can not be resisted. The party must be saved."

"It is asserted by those opposing a new conven tion that the Independents are few in number and are centred wholly in the cities. Is that true ?" in-

quired the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. "That is one of the great mistakes they are making," replied the Governor, "I tell you, the great strength of the Independent movement is in he rural districts, among the farmers and mechanics and in the quiet country homes, where it will not show itself until after the votes are counted n November. It is very strong in the northern tier, to my knowledge. There is no use of attempting to despise the Independent strength. That would be a fatal error. They should be met on their own ground, with a new convention as demanded."

Before M. S. Quny, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the most trusted adviser of Senator Cameron, returned to Atlantic City, the day after the convention, The Tribune correspondent inquiried his opinion of the outlook.

"As to the convention," said Mr. Quay, "I am very well satisfied with its work. I cannot tell whether or not there will be a compromise with the Independents. I don't think there will be any between the two organizations, but there may be a satisfactory agreement reached with the voters. The great complaint is as to the manner of electing the delegates. It is a fact not well understood that a considerable majority of the delegates to the Harrisburg Convention were elected at primaries and not appointed by county committees. If a new convention were called, Heaver would be renominated and probably the remainder of the ticket, unless it be Fawle. Between this and November, or as soon as the voters are made to realize what is involved in Democratic supremacy in this election—the redistricting of the State, the Congressional delegation, the State officers and the control of the State in 1884.

"I think the Independents strength will meltaway." own ground, with a new convention as demanded." The school-house campaign will alter matters. I have no fear of the defeat of the regular ticket. The Independents don't claim more than one-fifth of

After talking with Colonel Quay, several delegates were interrogated who did not express them-selves in the cancus, and they all averred that if the election were to take place in the present con-dition of the party, defeat was inevitable, but most of them voted for a change before November. Dr. Benjamin Thompson, a very intelligent Stalwart delegate from a farming district of Chester County, said: "Last year Wolfe polled nearly 1,000 votes in Chester County. This year I am satisfied that there are five Independents where there was one last year. I know this to be the case among the farmers about where I live,"

# THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

ESTIMATES OF ITS STRENGTH IN LYCOMING, UNION, TIOGA AND OTHER COUNTIES-GRIEVANCES OF

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE-WILLIAMSPORT, Fenn., June 23 .- Any attempt to ascertain the true strength of the Independent Republican movement in this State at this time, is beset with great difficulty. Stalwart leaders assert with great positiveness that it is not as strong as it was last year, and this in the face of the parent fact that a great many influential Republicans are avowedly acting with the Independents this year who, if they voted for Wolfe at the last election, carefully concealed the fact. On the other hand leading Independents are inclined to claim too much in the present state of affairs. The Independent strength is evidently with the quiet thinking Republicans, who do not stand on the street corners and proclaim the fact. The movement, however, is a grow-

There is great dissatisfaction among Republicans here because the Harrisburg Convention failed to approve of the plan of calling a new convention. Stalwarts of the most pronounced type said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day that the: ewas a nearly unantmous feeling here in favor of an entirely new convention, with power to make a new ticket. They profess to believe that such a convention would renominate the old ticket, so far as Beaver is oncerned at least, and that it would remove the principal objection urged against him now by the Independents.

Last November Wolfe polled 447 votes in Lycoming County, and Bailey, the regular Republican nominee, 2,751. There was no organization of the Wolfe supporters, and it was not known that he had any strength outside of the City of Williamsport. Yet he actually carried one of the county towns. In this city he made an address which Mr. Smith, editor of The Philadelphia Press, and W. H. Armstrong, now Railroad Commissioner, replied to at a public meeting. Dr. W. C. Doane, at a meeting held later, made a reply to Messrs. Smith and Armstrong. There were about 300 persons at this last gathering, which was held just before election, and out of the 300 the Independents could number as positive supporters of Mr. Wolfe only two persons,-Dr. Doane, who was to address For nominate Mr. Andrews for chairman, and for obvious reasons dispensed with vice-presidents and other officers. There were some Republicans in sympathy with the movement, but they were not willing at that stage openly to avow it. Yet on election night it was found that 269 votes had been polled in the city for Mr. Wolfe. This year there will be no difficulty in finding leading Republicans to preside at independent meetings, although this is not an Independent stronghold by any means, Judge Linn, one of the ablest lawyers and most influential Republicans in this vicinity, is supporting the Stewart ticket, as are also S. N. Williams, an extensive lumber.manufacturer, Mr. Ames, a lawyer, and others of less prominence, in addition to Mr. Andrews, the saw-manufacturer; Dr. Doane, and those in the county who took part in the movement

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA. the prospects of a large increase during the campaign, unless something is done to change the tide.

A HOPEFUL STALWART VIEW. The editor of The Gazette and Bulletin, the Republican Stalwart organ here, says the Independents are not as strong as last year, but one of his associate editors thinks they are stronger. The chairman of the Regular Committee thinks the Independents are few in number, but Judge Linn, Mr. Williams and others, who certainly cannot be accused of being office-seekers or disappointed politicians, though Republicans from the very foundation of the party, assert that the Independents number to-day over one-third of the Republicans of

George Bubb, a wealthy banker here, and an oldtime Republican, was asked his opinion of the movement. Mr. Bubb's nephew, partly by his solicita-tion, was recently appointed Postmaster at this place to succeed an Independent Republican; hence he cannot be accused of undue sympathy with the

movement. He said:

"In common with nearly all the Republicans of this piace, I feel very much disappointed because the Harrisburg Convention did not order a new one, called with power to name an entirely new ticket. I am satisfied that such a course is the only one that will save the party from defeat. Even if the Independent leaders did not accept such a solution of the difficulty, their followers would, and that is all we want."

"But your delegates opposed a new convention," suggested the correspondent.

"But your delegates opposed a new convention," suggested the correspondent.

"Yes, I know they did; but they do not represent the scattment of this county. They were appointed delegates at a meeting of the county committee, when only about a dozen of the fifty-six members were present. As to the nomination of Brostus for Congressman-at-Large, he was never heard of here before, and his opposition to a new convention will be fatal to him. If matters go on as they are now, the Independents will poil not less than 1,000 votes in this county, and, in my opinion, 100,000 in the State. There are will poil not less than 1,000 votes in this county, and, in my opinion, 100,000 in the State. There are thousands of Kepublicans who, with so much at stake this year, will vote in the way they think their vote will tell the most against the Democratic party. If it could be made to appear to these men that the Independents were the strongest in the State, they would vote that ticket. Lintend to vote the regular ticket, but I must confess that I see nothing but defeat at present. I was in Union County for a few days this week, and I believe that two out of every three Republicans are Independents in that county. In Tioga they are nearly all Independents, and In all the adjoining counties where I have been I find the feeling to be strong in that direction."

where I have been I and the recomposition that direction."

A leading Republican business man of this city said that he would vote the regular ticket, with the exception of Beaver, and he knew eleven other Republicans in the city who had agreed to do the same. In explanation he said that he had beard Beaver ay previous to the Chicago Convention that he (Beaver) believed a large majority of the Republicans of the State favored the nomination of Mr. Biame for President, but that the leaders of the party did not want him. After expressing this continuous ident, but that the leaders of the party did not want him. After expressing this "opinion in the presence of two other persons, Beaver went to Chicago, instructed for Blaine by his district, but took a prominent part in voting for and supporting Grant, after having expressed the opinion that Grant was not wanted by the Republicans of this state. This was convincing to those twelve voters, at least, that General Beaver was not true to his party, but was wiking to follow the dictates of a boss.

boss.

Mr. Cochrane, a popular and wealthy manufacturer of Cameron County, who is admittedly the Republican leader there, says that the independents are strong in that county. Mr. Cochrane was elected by his district a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was instructed for Blaine. At the State Convention he was asked by Cameron and Quay if he would vote for Grant, according to the instructions of that convention, and he refused. He was then unceremoniously supplanted as a delegate to Chicago by W. H. Armstrong, who provest an obedient servant to Cameron, and now has his reward in the appointment by President Arthur as Railroad Commissioner.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY VISIONS OF PATRONAGE TO DISTRIBUTE-LEADING CANDIDATES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HARRISBURG, June 24.—The Democrats are preparing for an exciting time at their Convention here next week. They see visions of patronage within their grasp, and with the eagerness of famished men, they are rushing pell mell to grab it With Judge Trunkey out of the race for Governor treller Paitison, of Philadelphia, is looming up as a strong candidate. His friends are claiming forty-

two of the forty-six Philadelphia delegates, and he has other delegates instructed him. He is, however, little outside of Philadelphia. Ex-C man Hopkins, of Pittsburg, will take the lead on the first ballot, but he has not the warm support of his own delegates, and is in many respects a weak

Senator Eckley B. Coxe, of Luzerne, is undoubtedly the strongest man now named for the place. He is very wealthy and popular in the coal regions. But he is subject to epileptic fits, and for other reasons he will probably decline to be a candidate. When he offered in the State Senate last year the bill regulating election expenses, he

After I had refused to take the eath as Senator, three After I had refused to take the oath as Senkor, three charged that I was afraid of prosecution for perjury; I was not afraid. I was afraid of commuting perjury; not of being prosecuted. The second was that I was making a bid for Governor in 1882; and I wish to state here, in order to pat myself properly before any Senate in discussing this bill, that under no circumstances would I accopt a nonimation for Governor or be a callidate. I say that if nominated I should not accept; I chould not rup.

The other candidates in the field who are regarded as having any possible chance of the nomination are Senator John G. Hall, of Elk; Senator Woolver-ton and the usual dark horses.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

IRON WORKS BURNED. PITTSFIELD, Mass, June 25 .- John L. Colby's iron works, in Lanesborough, were found to be on fire this morning. The furnace was entirely consumed. The flames spread to the coal sheds, where 75,000 bushels of charcoal were set on fire. Several neighboring build ings also caught fire, but were saved from destruction y the townspeople. A stenmer was sent from here to

Colby has in recent years expended \$60,000 in remodelling the furnace, and it was considered one of the best in New Engiand for making car wheel tren. It was running to its foliest capacity. Upward of 200 men will be thrown out of caphylyment. Colby estimates his loss at \$75,000, with an insurance of \$50,000. The companies interested in fire have policies varying in amounts from \$1,250 to \$3,000 cach, as follows: Manufacturers, of Boston; Phonix, of London; Royal Morchants; Dondon and Lameashire; Commerce, of Albany; Gloicester, of New-York City, Newark; British America; Westelester; Waterfown; Providence; Wassington; Loneashire; Phonix, of Brooklyn; Continental; Queen; Manhaitan, and Orient. Colby has in recent years expended \$60,000 in re-

# LOSS AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

PORTLAND, June 25 .- A fire occurred here ous, in Front-st., destroying the mills, together with the Pacific dock and its contents. The losses are as follows: M. O. Lounsdall, William Ladd, John Catlin and Charles Holman, the owners of the dock, \$15,000; Gibton Frank Brothers, agricultural implements, \$25,000; William Gallick, salt, \$5,000; A. Bessinger, salt, \$5,000 Meyer & Frank, satt, \$1,700; Everding & Farrell, feed \$800; Z. J. Hatch, lesses of dock, \$3,000; J. F. Jones & Sons, owners of the spice mill, \$16,000; A. Hamilton, owner of the Hotel Zeur Rhempfals, which was canaged by the fire, \$2,000; Anton Block, lesses of the hotel, \$15,000, and S. Kofka, junk dealer, \$500.

DAMAGE IN A FIREWORKS STORE. A fire occurred yesterday on the first floor of the three-story brick building at No. 17 Avenue C. occupied by Abraham Philips, dealer in notions and fire works. The damage was \$3,000; partly covered by in

ICE-HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. ALBANY, June 25 .- Patterson's ice-houses, at Schenectady, were struck by lightning and destroyed this morning.

# TRYING TO KILL HIMSELF.

William McLean, age twenty-six, a resident of Lincoln Park, N. J., had a quarrel with his sister yesterday arternoon at her house, No. 12 Madison

conscious from loss of blood, and was removed to St, Mary's Hospital where he is closely watched.

#### OPPOSITION TO A REFORM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- There appears to be considerable opposition in some of the executive departments to a provision in the Legislative, Execu tive and Judicial Appropriation bill recently passed by the House, which forbids the employment in any of the departments or bureaus in Washington of appropriation act, and which also prohibits the payment of a higher salary to the employes than is provided for by the act. Representative Cannon, who framed this provision of the bill and conducted the thorough investigation which resulted in its unanmous adoption by the Appropriation Committee and afterward by the House, comes in for a good share of abuse. It is understood that some bureau employes who have heretofore received high salaries for "special" services, which in some cases are for "special" services, which in some cases are merely nominal, are bringing a strong pressure to bear to induce the Senate Committee on Appropriations to strike out this wise and necessary provision in the bill, and that they are receiving encouragement and assistance from some bureau officers, as well as from certain Congressmen, whose favorites have hitherto been provided for in the manner mentioned. Members of the House Committee on Appropriations who have given the subject careful consideration emphatically declare that the reform commended by them and adopted by the House is a salutary one, and one upon which they shall insist.

#### STABBING HIMSELF IN THE GROIN.

Elmer Helmbold, twenty years old, the son of H. T. Helmbold, who at one time was well known for his preparation of buchu, attempted suicide on Saturday night at No. 159 West Fifteenth-st., by stabbing himself in the groin, About 8 o'clock on that night a messenger appeared at the New-

stabbing himself in the grein. About 8 o'clock on that night a messenger appeared at the New-York Hospital and stated that an ambulance and a doctor were wanted immediately at No. 159 West Fifteenthest, as a young man there had stabbed himself. The physician who went to the house found young Helmbold bleeding profusely from a wound in the groin which he had inflicted with a knite. The young man was removed to the hospital and his wound was properly dressed. The house-surgeon ascertained that the injuries were not of a serious nature. It was learned last night that the patient would soon be out of the hospital.

When young Helmbold was taken there, his mind seemed to be wandering somewhat, and he assigned a rather incoherent reason for the deed. Later his mind became clear, and he gave the hospital surgeon a satisfactory account of the matter. It seems that at times he is somewhat moody, and given to crincise himself with extreme severity. On such occasions young Helmbold conceived a violent hate for certain traits in his character. It was while in one of these fits of brooding that he whipped out a knite and began entaing himself furiously. His mother, Mrs. Benton, and his younger brother, Robert, were in the house at the time, and their attention was attracted to him. Robert ran for the doctor, fearing his brother had fatally stabbed himself and alarmed lest he should return too late with assistance, it could not be learned last night that young Helmbold had made any previous attack on himself. One of the hospital physicians thought he must have made the attempt while partially crazed. Whether young Helmbold has inherited some of his father's characteristics or not, the physician could not say. Neither Mrs. Benton nor her son Robert was at home last night when called upon. They were supposed to be at the hospital.

#### CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25 .- At the Channing Memorial Church this morning the Rev. M. K. Schermer the text, I. Corinthians xv., 5. After the sermon the final report of the Channing Memorial Church Building Committee was presented. William B. Sherman, the treasurer, reported all the details of the edifice con pleted and paid for, with a balance on hand of about \$50. The accretary, Mr. Schevmerhorn, gave a brief re port of the history of the church. He presented a book port of the history of the chares. He presented a boost known as "The History and Record of the Channing Memorial Church," to be preserved in the archives of the society. Mr. Schermerhorn said that it was extremely needful that the proposed permanent fund of at least \$10,000 should be raised, the income of which should be used to keep the memorial edince in perpetual insurance and repair; that two or three of his friends and already added codicies to their wills leaving bequests for this obdeled codicies to their wills leaving bequests for this c cet, which he hoped others would also do. The Buildi committee was then discharged.

# THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

San Francisco, June 25 .- In the Democrat-L. Thompson, of Sonoma, for Secretary of State; Mr. Baldwin, of San Joaquin, for Attorney-General; Professor W. T. Wilcker, of Alameda, for Superintendent o Public Instruction; J. W. McCarthy, of Stanislaus, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Miley, of San Diego, for Surveyor General. The convention then adjourned

# MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 .- A dispatch from Chico says: "About 9 o'clock last night a liquor-seller, Smith by name, shot his wife dead was captured and taken to jail, when it was discovered that he had taken poison, and medical aid was called. deantime a crowd assembled, and if the effect of the poison is counteracted, the murderer will probably be lynched before morning. The tragedy grew out of family and financial difficulties, and a divorce suit was pending."

# AN EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, June 25 .- The Massachusetts Press Association, Francis Proctor president, and the Rhode Island Press Association, S. B. Pease president, accompanied by their wives, numbering in all 125 persons, arrived here this evening, after a delightful sail on the Hudson. They will remain until funday evening, when they will leave here for West Point and Newburg, returning home on the following

# MICHAEL DAVITT IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25 .- Michael Davitt etured here this evening, under the auspices of the Vomen's Land League societies of the city, to an audince of 1,200 persons. Ex-Governor R. D. Hubbard presided. Mr. Davitt took occasion to set right the various recent rumors of serious differences between himself and Mr. Parnell, and explained his attitude on

# THE WILL OF W. S. SLATER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25 .- The will of William F. Slater was proved in North Smithfield yester-day. There are no public bequests. The property is bequeathed to his children, mainly to his son. Notice of appeal was given by some of the heirs.

DIED FROM SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS. Albany, June 25.-Nicholas H. Decker.

well-known public-works contractor, died at Johnstown to-day from self-inflicted injuries. A stroke of paralysis some weeks ago had affected his mind. A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

#### WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 25 .- Eli Dimond, of Pintisburg, a brakeman, fell from the top of a car while passing through the village this afternoon, and was instantly killed.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT. WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 25 .- A fifteenyear-old son of O. B. Hale, of Malone, fell from a tree

hat night and broke both arms in two places and one leg. His recovery is doubtful. AN ITALIAN LABORER STONED TO DEATH.

ALBANY, June 25,-An Italian laborer on the West Shore Railroad was stoned to death at Cats-kiil to-day by a party of village ruffians.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BREAKING HIS NECK BY A FALL.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—John Doyle, an Irishman, age forty ave feel over an embankment in Boundary ave, last night and broke his neck. His body was found this morning where he fell. KILLED BY BEING BUN OVER.

KILLED BY HEING EUN OVER.
WILKESBARRE, Pean., June 25.—Andrew Ruddy,
me of the oldest miners in this vicinity, jumped from a train
it the Empire mines yesteriay, and in doing so left under the
whose of the curs, which mangled his body terribly. He
lied from his injuries to say.

# THE FOUR YEARS' TERM.

ITS ORIGIN IN JACKSONIAN POLITICS. HE HISTORY OF THE SYSTEM WHICH IT IS PRO-POSED TO EXTEND TO INTERNAL REVENUE COL-LECTORS-THE FOUR YEARS' TERM ADOPTED TO TURN MEN OUT OF OFFICE-THE MEN WHO BROUGHT ABOUT THE CHANGE.

TOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 25 .- The brief and spirited debate in the House of Representatives the other more persons than are specially provided for by the | day on the bill to fix a term of four years for Internal Revenue Collectors and to turn out of office all collectors who have been there for four years, has attracted a marked degree of attention here as well as elsewhere. The Administration papers which defend the bill argue that it is an attempt to bring the Internal Revenue Collectorships into harmony with the four-years rule governing other posttions in the civil service of about the same grade, and loudly charge that the Internal Revenue Collectors constitute an "aristocracy." They seek to convey the impression that these indefinite terms are in violation of "American ideas"-that the fathers of the Republic would not have permitted them and that the sons ought to bring them to an end. Probably many are not aware that the establishment of four years' terms for Collectors, Naval Officers, District-Attorneys, Surveyors, etc., was an innovation upon the law of many years, that it was made directly in the interest of political manipulation of the civil service, and thatit was denounced at the time as a dangerous step by some of our greatest men. Now, that the subject of Civil Service Reform is receiving a larger share of public attention every day, it seems not an inopportune time to suggest, at least as a subject for consideration, whether instead of passing a law to fix a four years' term for Internal Revenue Collectors, it would not be well, in the interest of a better civil service and a surer tenure for faithful officers, to repeal the laws of 1820 and 1836, which fixed a four years' term for Collectors of Customs, District-Attorneys, Postmasters, etc.

Dorman B. Eaton, in his pamphlet on "The Term and Tenure of Office," has given a clear history of the manner in which these laws came into being, Probably some of the Congressmen and a good many politicians would consider Mr. Eaton's opinions as unworthy of their attention, but they can hardly dispute his statements of facts and his citations from documents. Up to 1820, Mr. Eaton shows, the corrupt New-

York system, afterward formulated by Marcy in the famous expression that "to the victors belong the spoils" of the enemy, has made little progress in the Federal Government. From the inauguration of Washington, in 1789, to the retirement of Madison, in 1817, there were but sixty-two removals, and all of them were stated to be for cause, In 1820, William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, was a Presidential candidate, and Van Buren, who was to come into the Senate in 1821, even then an aspirant for the Presidency and a master of the corrupt New-York system of politics, was Crawford's supporter. "They were unsurpassed for their skilful use of patronage. Both were able to see that if the terms of the inferior officers were reduced to four years there would be more patronage to dispose of and an easier introduction of the New York system. On the 20th of April, 1820, about thirty days before Congress adjourned there was reported a bill (which Mr. Crawford and Mr. Van Buren approved) which reduced the constitutional tenure of District-Attorneys, Collectors, Naval Officers, Navy Agents, Surveyors of Customs, Paymasters, and of several other less important officers, to a term of four years. This was the first fixed term for any such offices. It forther declared that the holding of all officers whose commissions were dated September 30, 1814, should expire on the day and month of their date next after September 30, 1820. The expiration of other holdings was fixed for a year later. The bill was thus retroactive, and it made these terms expire on the eve of the Presidential election. There was to be a Presidential election in 1824, when Crawford and Jackson were to be leading candidates. How largely and promptly this change would add to the patronage of the Treasury, where Mr. Crawford presided, need not be pointed out." The law of 1820, it is seen, was in one respect less objectionable than the proposed Internal Revenue Collector law. Though it provided for a four years' term, it turned out of office immediately only those officers who had been in for six years. All others were allowed still a year more. The Dunnell bill would turn out immediately all Internal Revenue Collectors who had served four years, and-perhaps a little improvement on the Van Buren law-would leave others in until they

had served four years. Mr. Jefferson wrote of this law to Mr. Madison: Mr. Jefferson wrote of this law to Mr. Madison:
It says the constitutional and salutary functions of the President, and introduces a principle of intrigue and corruption which will soon leaven the mass not only of Senators but of citizens. It is more baneful than the act which failed at the beginning of the Government to make all officers irremovable but with the consent of the Senate. This places, every four years, all appointments under their power, and even obliges them to act on every . . . nomination. It will keep in constant excitement all the hungry cormorants for office; render them, as well as those in place, sycophants to their Senators; engage these in eternal intrigue to turn out one and put in another, in cabals to swap work; and make of them what all executive directories become, mere sinks of corruption and faction. It must have been one of the nating at signatures of the Tresident, when he had no time to consider or even to read the law.

Who will say that this is not a prefix correct

Who will say that this is not a prefty correct prediction of the process of barter and intrigue that ow goes on, and must almost of necessity go on, between Presidents and Senators when the four years' terms of Collectors, Postmasters and the like

There was "no showing of delinquencies" to prove the necessity of the law of 1820-just as now there is no claum that the Internal Revenue Service is not in an excellent state of efficiency. There were "no charges that the President could not or would not remove unworthy officials "-just as now there is no pretext that the President has not ample power to remove an Internal Revenue Collector whenever cause arises. The reason which Commissioner Raum has always urged, and no doubt sincerely, for the passage of the bill, is that good officers do not feel secure in their places without a fixed term, but an organ of the Administration has said that many Collectors "have been in office for twelve years and upward, and the President cannot make a change without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to Civil Service Reform." There was not a word of debate, and no record of votes, on the passage of the law of 1820. But others beside Mr. Jeffers in denounced it. Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, heard of its sudden passage only when it had gone through both houses, and declared it "one of the most dangerous ever passed, and that it would work a revolution,"

Mr. Eaton continues:

The dangerous consequences of the new policy began very soon to appear. Five years after the passage of the act of 1820 an able committee of the Senate, with Mr. Macon at the head—who never aided a relative or heachman to an office—ande an earnest report for the repeal of the act. But the spoils system had secretly made progress. The practical effect of the new haw was not brigely understood by the people, and the mevement failed. Mr. Crawford having become infirm, Mr. Van Buren transferred his support to Jackson, and that system, which this act would greatly strengthen, was made ready to be set up at Washington. Mr. Benton says the law of 1850 "nad become the means of getting rid of faithful officers, and the expiration of the four years' term came to be considered as the vacation of all officers on whom it fell." Van indeed was the attempt to repeal a law which had already become a bulwark of the new system, in the spirit of which Jackson, the military hero of the day, and Van Buren, the chieftain of New-York, and the greacest party manipulator of his time, were working together for the Presidency.

In his first message, wanting more vacancies to Mr. Eaton continues:

In his first message, wanting more vacancies to fill, Jackson recommended " a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years." This was in 1829. But this was farther than even his followers dared to go. In 1835 a second attempt was made in the Senate to repeal the law of 1820. Almost every great name in the Senate was recorded for repeal-Benton, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Ewing, Southard and White. Buchanan and Silas. Wright, representing the great "spoils system" States of Pennsylvania and New-York, voted